

CLASSIFICATION

50X1-HUM

## REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Bulgaria

DATE DISTR. 10 December 1952

SUBJECT Bulgarian Documentation

NO. OF PAGES 3

DATE OF INFO.

NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)

PLACE  
ACQUIRED

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

50X1-HUM

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

1. The Bulgarian Identity Card (Karta za Samolichnost) is issued to all citizens who have reached the age of 14 or 16. There is no difference between the old green card and the new pink card. The new cards are made of thin cardboard, approximately 15 centimeters long, and are folded in three. The old cards will be valid until their normal expiration date. Since many people would like to take up residence in Sofia, a special stamp is placed on the Identity Card of residents of this city each time a census is taken and the cards are not valid without the latest stamp. Bulgarian Identity Cards are valid for four to five years, are issued by the People's Municipal Council (Gradski Naroden Suvet), and are countersigned at the local Militia command. The following items are recorded on the Identity Cards:
  - a. Last name, first name, father's names;
  - b. Occupation;
  - c. Birthplace;
  - d. Place of residence;
  - e. Date Identity Card was issued; and
  - f. Organization issuing Identity Card.
2. The Schoolboy's Booklet (Uchenicheska Knishka) is issued only to schoolboys 10 years old and up. Any citizen who finds a boy committing a misdemeanor is authorized to ask for the boy's booklet, take his name down, and report him to the school director.

CLASSIFICATION

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

[illegible]

50X1-HUM

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

-2-

3. Bulgarian Communists have the regular Identity Cards described in paragraph 1 above as well as a Communist Party card, with a red cover. Bulgarian merchants also have the regular Identity Card as well as a yellow Merchants' Union card.
4. Address Cards (Adresni Karti) are white legal-sized documents containing data on all members of a family. It is not known if this includes babies. The Address Card must be signed by the family head who is responsible for the veracity of all the statements written therein. Address Cards are issued by the Militia and drawn up in duplicate, one copy being retained by the Militia office and the other being stamped, signed, and returned to the family head. A family must register the arrival of guests even if they are staying only for a short time. Guests receive a special Address Card which, upon their departure, is returned to the Militia office. Anyone who moves temporarily from his permanent place of residence does not have his name removed from the Address Card of his family, but he must register upon arrival at his new temporary address, whether it be a hotel or a private home. Upon the departure of the guest, the hotel-keeper or family head receiving him must return the Address Card of the guest to the Militia. Generally speaking, control of this Address Card is not too strict in Bulgaria, although a fine is imposed on anyone found to be without one. In Sofia, the control is stricter and spot checks are made morning and evening, though never at night. [redacted] the Address Cards [redacted] when issued to foreigners [redacted] white also. 50X1-HUM
5. The Card for Landlords and Tenants, (Karta za Sobestvenitsi i Naemateli) and the Card for Sub-Tenants (Karta za Prenaemateli) are similar to the Address Cards and are filled out by the landlord and the tenant, or the sub-tenant, as the case may be. 50X1-HUM
6. Inhabitants of villages in the border area are issued the standard type Identity Card, but have a stamp on it which reads "Granichna Zona" (Frontier Zone). With this special stamp they are allowed to enter the frontier zone, only, however, to go to their permanent residence place. If they wish to go from one place to another within the border zone, they must request the laissez-passer described in paragraph 7 below.
7. Citizens whose permanent residence is in the interior of Bulgaria must secure a laissez-passer (known as an Otkrit List). This document is issued two to three days following application to the Militia Commands. There are no restrictions regarding travel in the interior of Bulgaria. 50X1-HUM
8. [redacted]  
[redacted] The military leave paper is known as "Uvolnitelen Bilet."
9. The "Sluzhebna Belezhka" is a travel order for government employees. Upon presentation of this document, such persons may immediately receive a permit for entry into the border zone.
10. The Trudova Knizhka (Workers' Booklet) is kept by all workers and civilian employees. This document has a cardboard cover and contains the following information:

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

-3-



50X1-HUM

- a. name, date of birth, place of birth, etc.;
- b. date of employment; and
- c. commendations and disciplinary action.

The employer keeps this document as long as an employee remains with his organization. If a worker resigns, is fired, or changes the company or organization for which he is working, the booklet is forwarded to the worker's new employer.

11.



- 12. The Osiguritelna Knizhka (Social Security Booklet) records deductions made on workers' salaries for social security insurance.

50X1-HUM

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY